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## GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

### AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

**Exhibition of Maps to Illustrate the Scene of Military Operations.** A number of maps illustrating the seat of military operations carried on at present throughout the world are on exhibition in the Society's building. Philip's Army and Navy League map of the world is used to show the site of campaigns undertaken on the different continents. The scene of the European campaigns is shown on Stanford's Map of Europe as well as on several detail sheets which comprise: (1) portions of the 1:100,000 topographic map of Belgium by the Institut Cartographique Militaire; (2) sections of the 1:200,000 map of France published by the Ministère des Travaux Publics in Paris; (3) Vogel's 1:500,000 Karte des Deutschen Reiches; (4) sheets of the 1:300,000 map of Central Europe published by the k. u. k. Militärgéographisches Westliches Russland.

The field operations of the western European campaign are resumed on Colonel Frater's 1:864,000 "Carte de la Frontière Nord-Est de la France," while the Russian invasion of Germany and Austrian is shown on Fleming's Westliche Russland.

Plans of fortified cities and their environs are also exhibited to illustrate sieges and investments. The region around Paris is shown on 9 sheets of the 1:50,000 topographic map of France issued by the Service Géographique Militaire. Barrère's "Environs de Paris dans un rayon de 30 kilomètres" is also used.

In addition to the above, certain maps showing features of strategic value have been added to the exhibits. They include aviation maps consisting of sheets of the "Carte de l'Aéro-Club de France" on a scale of 1:200,000 on which only the detail visible at height is represented; Philip's Wireless Map of the World showing the location of wireless stations and Bartholomew's British Naval Chart showing coaling stations.

The theater of naval operations directed against coast cities is illustrated by charts compiled in European hydrographic offices.

The scene of the action of the Franco-English fleet at Cattaro is exhibited on an Austrian chart on a scale of 1:80,000. The remarkable double-bay feature of this harbor is excellently represented on this chart.

It is proposed to exhibit maps of other localities should the war unfortunately progress into new districts. The collection is a comprehensive map view of the war. It is open to the public and is being attended by over 5,000 visitors monthly.

### NORTH AMERICA

**Meeting of the International Congress of Americanists Postponed.** Mr. W. H. Holmes, Chairman of the organizing committee of the XIXth International Congress of Americanists, announces that the members of the Congress have voted almost unanimously in favor of the postponement of the Washington session. Most of them think it would be unfair to the European members and delegates to hold the meeting at a time when they cannot attend. The committee therefore decided that, in view of the present condition of European affairs, the Congress should be postponed to a date to be determined later. The programme will remain unchanged save in so far as the organizing committee may be able to enrich and perfect it. It is hoped to hold the session next year.

**The American Association to Meet in San Francisco.** The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its general meeting in San Francisco and the neighboring university towns in 1915. The sessions will begin on Monday, August 2, and terminate on Saturday August 7. The general sessions and the general evening lectures will be in San Francisco,

and sessions for the presentation of addresses and papers in the separate divisions of science will be held chiefly at the University of California, Berkeley, and on one day at Stanford University. The Pacific Coast Committee will later supply information as to transportation, living accommodations, excursions, etc. The Pacific Coast Programme Committee suggests that the topics should relate, as far as possible, to problems of world interest which pertain especially to the Pacific area. There will be four general sessions for the delivery of addresses by eminent men on subjects of wide interest. Certain half or whole days of the week will be left free from scientific programmes in order that members may visit the exposition and other points of special interest. The scientific societies of the country are invited to hold their 1915 general meetings in San Francisco, at the same time, in affiliation with the American Association, and to appoint representatives to cooperate upon general features of the programmes, in arranging joint programmes, etc. Professor Ulysses S. Grant, of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is President of Section E (Geology and Geography) of the Association, and Professor George F. Kay, of the State University of Iowa, is Secretary.

## ASIA

**Sir Aurel Stein's New Expedition.** The *Geographical Journal* (July, 1914, p. 40) gives some information about the work of Sir Aurel Stein since October, 1913. He started in that month from Kashgar for the Lop-nor region via Khotan. In the neighborhood of Maralbashi, at the foot of the most southern range of the Tian Shan, he surveyed a number of ruined sites going back to pre-Mohammedan times. This region was wholly devoid of water, and, in attempting to cross the desert to the lower Khotan River, traveling was so difficult that it became necessary to turn northwards in order to save the camels. A small area of eroded ground was discovered bearing abundant remains of the Stone Age thirty miles from the Tarim River. The Tarim was then crossed and the party hurried on to Niya where the sand-buried settlement in the desert, abandoned in the third century, A. D., was revisited and some new discoveries made, especially writings on wood in the Indian language and script.

An Indian surveyor, who had been sent on ahead, carried on triangulation along the main Kuen Lun range for over  $5^{\circ}$  of longitude when heavy snowfall stopped his work. The result is that a net, connecting with the Indian trigonometrical survey, has now been carried beyond the actual Lop-nor.

Sir Aurel Stein, at the end of January, moved out into the desert north of the lagoons that terminate the Tarim River, where he found two ruined forts and a large settlement, all of the period closing about the beginning of the fourth century A. D. Many ruins were examined and fresh discoveries made showing especially the importance of the Chinese silk trade in the early part of our era. From this region the explorer went eastward on the famous ancient trade route through the desert, a journey leading to many interesting discoveries. The different parties united at Kum-kuduk and, at the date of writing, the explorer was preparing to move into Kansu for his spring work.

**Protecting Chinese Monuments.** Fifty-two American institutions of art and learning, in cooperation with the Asiatic Institute, New York, and the China Monuments Society, Peking, addressed a memorial, in June last, to the President of China urging means for the protection of Chinese monuments and antiquities from vandals. Essentially the same body memorialized Secretary of State Bryan, urging the employment of United States officials in the suppression of vandalism in China and the protection of American citizens and institutions from association with the criminal traffic in broken and plundered Chinese antiquities. Secretary Bryan replied that he was in hearty sympathy with the movement and that the Department of State had sent the memorial to the American Minister at Peking for distribution to the Consuls of the United States to China with instructions to use all proper endeavors to further the suppression of vandalism in China on the part of American citizens.

**Exploration of the Upper Brahmaputra.** In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society on June 22, Captain F. M. Bailey described his exploration of the Sangpo, or Upper Brahmaputra River. The main results of the expedition were as follows:—The mapping of some 380 miles of the Sangpo, which had previously been done by untrained or untrustworthy explorers; the mapping of the lower course of the Nagong Chu; the discovery of Gyala Peri, a snow-peak 24,460 feet in height and its glaciers. By observing the river where it breaks through the Himalayas some information regarding its enormous drop has been gained, and the falls reported to be 150 feet in height have been proved to be merely an exaggerated rapid of thirty feet. The upper waters of the Subansiri have been discovered, and it is proved that this river rises north of the Himalayas, and breaks through the range. Many new snow-peaks, ranges, and rivers have been discovered, and a small collection of mammals, birds, and butterflies, among each of which were new species, was made.

## EUROPE

**A Lecture Hall for the Royal Geographical Society.** The President of the Society, the Right Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, at the anniversary meeting on May 18, said that arrangements had been practically concluded for the erection of a lecture hall on the grounds of the Society to seat 1,200 persons with additional rooms that will be available for smaller audiences or for exhibitions on an extended scale.

## POLAR

### ANTARCTIC

**The Shackleton Expedition off for the Antarctic.** The *Endurance*, one of Sir Ernest Shackleton's two vessels in his new Antarctic enterprise, sailed from Plymouth, England, on August 8, for Buenos Aires with a crew of seventeen and six members of the expedition. Shackleton and the remaining members of his Weddell Sea party left England on September 18 for Buenos Aires, where they will meet the *Endurance* and sail for their destination. They propose to establish a winter camp on the coast of Prince Luitpold Land, the part of the Antarctic Continent discovered by Filchner in 1912. The *Endurance* will leave Buenos Aires about October 15, proceed to the Falkland Islands and thence to South Georgia, where she will finally coal before entering the Weddell Sea. She will leave South Georgia about the second or third week in November and a landing, it is hoped, will be effected early in December.

The personnel of the shore party (*Geogr. Journ.*, August, 1914, pp. 216-217) consists of: Sir Ernest Shackleton, leader; Frank Wild, second in command, in charge of provisions; George Marston, in charge of clothing and general equipment; Tom Crean, in charge of sledges; Captain O. Leese, in charge of motors; Lieut. F. Dobbs, and Lieut. C. Brocklehurst, each in charge of a section of dogs; J. McIlroy, surgeon and zoologist; R. W. James, of Cambridge, chief physicist and magnetician; L. Hussey, assistant physicist and magnetician; J. M. Wordie and V. Studd, geologists; F. Hurley, photographer and cinematographer; and a cook and dog-driver. Of this party of 15, Shackleton, Wild, Marston, Crean and Hurley have had previous Antarctic experience.

Shackleton plans to cross the South Polar continent from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea. He will strike out for the South Pole and from there to Beardmore Glacier, Ross Sea. This glacier was a part of the route both of Shackleton and Scott on their South Pole journeys from and to McMurdo Sound.

The destination of the second part of the expedition is Ross Sea. The ship *Aurora* will leave an Australian port about Dec. 1 and will land at McMurdo Sound (where both Scott and Shackleton had their headquarters in their Antarctic work) the following party: Lieut. Aeneas Mackintosh, leader; H. Wild, in charge of stores; E. Joyce, in charge of dogs and sledges; A. Ninnis, in charge of motors; and a geologist.

This party will proceed at once to the south, lay a depot at the foot of

Beardmore Glacier and remain on the lookout for the transcontinental party. If they do not cross over the first season the depot party will return to McMurdo Sound and winter there, leaving the Antarctic the next season. Mackintosh and Joyce have had previous experience in the Antarctic.

The *Endurance* was recently built in Norway under the name *Polaris* with a view to cruises in the polar seas. Her length over all is 144 feet; breadth, 25 feet; mean draft when loaded, 13 feet. When steaming  $7\frac{1}{2}$  knots an hour the coal consumption per day is about three tons. The *Aurora* was Sir Douglas Mawson's ship in his recent expedition to the Wilkes Land coast.

#### ARCTIC

**Stefansson's Northern Journey.** In Vilhjalmur Stefansson's letter to the Society dated Point Barrow, Alaska, October 31, 1913 (*Bull.*, Vol. 46, 1914, March, pp. 184-191)), he said:

"The two chief features of my winter plans are a sledge journey north from Barter Island and the exploration of the Mackenzie delta. Both these projects may prove to be of considerable geographical interest. The ice journey over the sea north from Barter Island should be made in February and March. If we should attain a point only 100 miles from shore we might determine the edge of the continental shelf at least; while if we should find ice conditions favorable 300 miles does not seem too much to hope for . . . As far as I know no vessel has ever been over fifty miles from shore in the longitude of Barter Island. Barter Island hugs the coast in about  $144^{\circ}$  W. L."

A despatch to the *New York Times* from Toronto, September 1, signed by Burt M. McConnell, meteorologist of the Stefansson expedition, says that Stefansson started on his contemplated ice trip from Martin Point (about  $143^{\circ}$  W.), Alaska, on March 22,\* with four sleds, twenty-five dogs, and six men. A supporting party, with two sleds and thirteen dogs was to accompany Stefansson ten days due north carrying provisions and dog food. The supporting party was then to return to shore taking barely enough provisions to last.

On March 25 the party was stopped by open water. Stefansson and McConnell shot seal which served for food for both men and dogs. On March 27, Stefansson sent some members of the supporting party back to Martin Point. The party then traveled due north until April 16, when it arrived at the edge of the continental shelf,<sup>†</sup> where there was plenty of open water. Here Crawford, Johansen, and McConnell were sent ashore, and Stefansson, Ole Anderson and Storkensen, with a good sled, six good dogs, two rifles and plenty of ammunition, continued north. Stefansson said that he would turn back at the end of fifteen days. On account of the lateness of the season unavoidable delays had prevented an earlier start. The party should have been underway in February.

Stefansson believed that the wind and currents might force him to strike eastward for Banks Island, where his party would live on the country till a relief vessel could be sent. Captain Lane of the *Bear* later cruised along the south and southwest shores of Banks Island within a half mile of the shore, and Captain Ottle of the *Belvedere* was also in that neighborhood whaling, but neither saw the beacons which Stefansson promised to build when he reached shore. McConnell says the inference is that Stefansson was unable to attain Banks Island. His party, McConnell adds, might survive for a year, as long as their ammunition held out. Stefansson is a man of unusual resource and, although the circumstances told by McConnell are unfortunate, there is no reason as yet to believe that the worst has befallen the explorers.

A despatch from Ottawa, on September 9, says that the schooner *Mary Sachs*, one of Stefansson's vessels, was reported to have left Herschel Island

\* It thus appears that Stefansson was not able to start as early as he had planned.

<sup>†</sup> McConnell, if correctly reported, says that the continental shelf was reached in lat.  $70^{\circ}20'$  N., long.  $140^{\circ}30'$  W. If this is correct, the edge of the continental shelf was established not over thirty miles north of the Alaskan coast. About 100 miles further west, Leffingwell and Mikkelsen found the edge of the shelf about sixty miles north of the coast.

on Aug. 11 for Banks Island to establish depots for Stefansson's use if he succeeded in crossing the ice to Banks Island this fall.

The second part of Stefansson's programme, the mapping of the Mackenzie delta and the soundings of its channel, has been carried on by McConnell and Chipman. The geologist O'Neill has been exploring the Herschel Island River.

**Ten Survivors of the Karluk Party Rescued.** The U. S. Revenue cutter *Bear* arrived at Nome on Sept. 14 with ten survivors of the party of Stefansson's Arctic Expedition that was on the *Karluk* when, on Sept. 23, 1913, she was carried away in the ice off the mouth of the Colville River, Alaska. It will be remembered that she drifted west for 110 days, was crushed in the ice on Jan. 11, 1914, and Captain Bartlett with ten white men and some Eskimos reached Wrangell Island on Feb. 23 with supplies. An account of her drift and destruction, the subsequent adventures of her party, and the journey of Capt. Bartlett to Siberia and Alaska, with seaman Perry and some of the Eskimos, bringing the news to civilization, has been printed in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 46, 1914, July, pp. 520-523).

The ten persons who have been rescued are: William T. McKinlay, physicist in charge of observations on terrestrial magnetism, a graduate of the University of Glasgow; John Monroe, chief engineer; Bert Williamson, second engineer; Robert Templeman, steward; Ernest Chase, assistant steward; Frederick W. Maurer, fireman; an Eskimo, his wife and two children.

Two of the scientific men of the party and a fireman died on Wrangell Island and were buried there. They were: George Stewart Malloch, of the Canadian Geological Survey, a specialist in stratigraphy, who died of scurvy; Bjorn Mamen, assistant photographer and geologist, of Christiania, Norway, who accidentally shot and killed himself; and George Brett, fireman, who died of scurvy.

According to a despatch in the *New York Times* (Sept. 15, 1914), two parties of four men each were not heard from after they separated voluntarily from their companions. One of these parties included first officer A. Anderson, second officer Charles Barker and two sailors named Brady and King. On the retreat from the *Karluk* they got within three miles of Herald Island and remained there with two sledges loaded with supplies, at the edge of the open water, while Mamen and two Eskimos returned to the scene of the shipwreck for more provisions. When the next party returned to Herald Island, on the way to Wrangell Island, the men were not to be found and were not later seen. The other party, consisting of Dr. A. Forbes Mackay of Edinburgh, surgeon of the Shackleton Expedition, James Murray, oceanographer, of Glasgow, who had been associated with the oceanographical researches of Sir John Murray, Henri Beuchat, a specialist in American archaeology, and seaman Morris had left the *Karluk*, pulling their own sled, against the wishes of Capt. Bartlett, and were not seen again. It is believed that these eight men are lost.

The ten survivors on Wrangell Island were rescued by the gasoline schooner *King and Wing* and later were transshipped to the *Bear*, which was on her way to the island, her second attempt to reach it, as her first effort was defeated by incessant fog and ice. The *King and Wing* was a good boat, but it would have been impossible for her to force a way through the ice which in places rose high above the deck; there was much open water, however, and where the schooner could not force a way through the pack an opening in the ice was invariably found. There was open water along the coast to within two miles of the shore. A number of attempts have been made by vessels to reach Wrangell Island, but the *King and Wing* is the first to arrive very near it. Passage over the floe ice, to and from the two camps in which the survivors were lodged, was not difficult.

The *Bear* succeeded in getting within ten miles of Herald Island, but was unable to discover any evidences that the missing eight men had reached it.

**Dr. Bruce's Expedition to Spitzbergen.** Dr. W. S. Bruce left Edinburgh, on Thursday, July 9, on an expedition to Spitzbergen. The object of the expedition was hydrographic and geological research in Wybe Jansz Water, or Stor Fiord, where the coast is little known, and where there are

practically no soundings. Geological investigations formed an important item in the programme. Dr. Bruce was to be assisted by Mr. J. V. Burn Murdoch, who has previously twice accompanied him to Spitzbergen, by Mr. R. M. Craig, of the geological department of the University of St. Andrews, and by Mr. J. H. Koeppen, zoologist. Dr. Bruce was to be responsible for the conduct of the hydrographic work. The expedition was expected to be absent for about two months. It was supplied with instruments by the Admiralty and the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory and was also supported by the Royal Geographical Society and the Prince of Monaco.

#### PERSONAL

Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, the well-known alpinist and geographer, has been elected President of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Freshfield has written many books and articles chiefly concerned with mountains but also bringing geographical data into relation with history. It was due in part to him that the Royal Geographical Society's collection of photographs was made and that geographical education has taken its place among the recognized studies of the British universities. Mr. Freshfield recently visited our Society house on the occasion of a journey around the world.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris in July, awarded part of the Binoux Prize to Alfred Vialay for his book, "Contribution à l'étude des relations existant entre les circulations atmosphériques, l'électricité atmosphérique et le magnétisme terrestre." The book was noted in the *Bulletin* (June, 1914, pp. 456-457).

#### OBITUARY

**FREDERICK STANLEY ARNOT.** Mr. Arnot, the well-known missionary-traveler, died at Johannesburg in May. He had devoted his life to work for the welfare of the natives of south-central Africa. He went to Africa in 1881 and, in a few years, became known as an explorer as well as a missionary. He sought an elevated and healthful country in tropical Africa in which to establish a mission station and depended upon his own slender resources for the journey into the far interior. He won the confidence of unknown tribes by helpful ministrations to their sick; and, with the food they gave him and the game he killed, he and his few black attendants were able to penetrate many hundreds of miles into the interior, and finally he made his way to Bihe and Benguela, thus completing a diagonal journey across the whole of south-central Africa. His main purpose, however, was still unfulfilled and so he organized a new expedition by which he opened up a route that no one had traced. Traveling north of the sources of the Zambezi, he reached what is now known as the great copper region of Katanga, which he knew as Garenganze. Here he built his proposed missionary station and, after two years, returned to England to secure support for further work. He became well known to Africanists because, in his book "Garenganze or Seven Years in Central Africa," he gave to geographers a large amount of new information. In 1893 he published "Bihe and Garenganze" and, in 1902, brought out a connected account of his twenty years' work. He resembled his great example Livingstone in his gentle ways with the natives. He was always at peace with them and to this was largely due his success in mission work and in geographical reconnaissance.

**HORACE CARTER HOVEY.** The Rev. Dr. Hovey has died at Newburyport, Mass., at the age of 81. He was a geologist who made a special study of cave formations and was the author of several volumes on the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.